

OHIO REPUBLICANS

And the Republicans of Seven Other States in Convention.

ALSO THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

The Two Factions in the Buckeye State Fighting for Honors,

BUT UNITED ON NATIONAL ISSUES.

The Personnel of the Ohio Delegation Undecided--Forakerites Make a Peculiar Move by Absenting Themselves from the Committee on Permanent Organization--McKinley Will be Chairman--The Delegation Will be Unfractured, but the Administration Will be Warmly Endorsed--To-Day's Session May Develop Some Interesting Things--Conventions in Other States--The Fight Between Cleveland and Palmer Forces in Illinois.

CLEVELAND, O., April 27.--A kaleidoscope change in the Ohio political situation was the result to-day of the arrival of ex-Governor J. B. Foraker on the battle ground. A complete remodeling of the slate for delegates at large to the national convention was the principal surprise. Foraker slipped quietly into the city at a different hour from what had been generally understood and wasted no time, but plunged at once into the thick of the fight.

For one thing it was said to be settled that Gen. Bushnell, although he had ostensibly retired in favor of A. L. Conger for delegate at large, would be supported by the Forakerites, and that the Sherman leaders had virtually agreed to the substitution. The retirement of Chairman Hahn, as one of the "big four" delegates at large, was also being negotiated for, the object being to secure a man who had not been so conspicuously anti-Foraker.

While yesterday the nomination of Taylor for the head of the state ticket was claimed by his friends as a walk away, bets to-day were made even that the successful man would be some one else, though no one ventured to say that the nominee might not be equally as strong a Sherman man.

For the remainder of the state ticket factional lines did not seem to be strongly drawn.

The membership of the state central committee, to which great interest attaches, was completed by the district conventions.

Promptly at 2:30 p. m. the state convention began at the Cleveland Music Hall, in the presence of an unusually large and excited assemblage. After prayer by the Rev. Charles F. Pomeroy, of the second Presbyterian church, Hon. Charles P. Griffin, of Toledo, was introduced as chairman. Chairman Griffin spoke as follows:

CHAIRMAN GRIFFIN'S ADDRESS.

A political party is an organized union of those who agree upon, or hold similar opinions concerning fundamental, governmental or political questions. A time came in the history of this great nation when no great political party was devoted to the interests of free men; when the country's peace was threatened; the welfare of the citizens imperiled; honest toil, and free labor jeopardized, and free men everywhere menaced, not by enemies without, but by enemies within the republic. Then it was that the Republican party was born--born of necessity, if the great republic was to live and freedom endure.

Under its great and patriotic leaders and its glorious banners was marshaled the grandest army of peaceful freemen ever organized on behalf of the toilers of the world--of humanity. It became in truth a vast army of free working men--of men who worked with brain or hands, and who recognized every honest toiler as a man and brother. With the organization of the Republican party in 1856 began a new era--an era of fraternity among workmen; and from then until now the success of the Republican party in state or nation, has resulted in increased liberty and material and moral good to the people. It has been, in the true sense of the term, the people's party--the party "of and for the people."

THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

But it is not necessary to detail the wonderful results that it has been the means of accomplishing. They are known to you and to all intelligent people everywhere. But since its organization, it has been opposed constantly, relentlessly and viciously by the so-called Democratic party, concerning which we may also justly, and without partisanship, but simply as a matter of history, affirm, that as a political organization, it has not since 1856 seriously attempted to redeem but two of its promises or pledges; one was the disruption of the union if the Republican party dared to elect its candidate for President in 1860, the other was its declaration in 1864 that the war for the preservation of the union was a failure, and pledging itself to do what it could to hinder its further prosecution.

Since the reconstruction period the Democratic party has been without principle, convictions or agreement among its adherents on any fundamental, political or governmental question. It has simply opposed the Republican party, and has by its own inconsistencies, contradictions and concessions no right to any other name or designation than "the opposition."

Ask any one of the great leaders of this Democratic party for his views or opinions on any of the important political questions of to-day and his only answer will be "I am a Democrat." When that devoted son and greatest leader of modern Democracy was asked why he manipulated the steal of the verdict of New York, and caused the judiciary of that great empire state to be prostituted to such base and criminal purposes, he solemnly replied, with eyes raised heavenward and his right hand over his heart, "I am a Democrat." Thus at last the synonyms of modern Democracy as understood and interpreted by its great leaders have been re-

vealed and became known to the country.

That recent great enactment for the protection of our tolling millions and their homes and loved ones was fathered and fostered by our own great McKinley. It was perfected by that always reciprocal and the world's unequalled statesman, James G. Blaine. It became a law when to it was attached the signature of another illustrious Republican son of Ohio, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States.

The people of Ohio, her republican institutions and all her interests have uniformly been protected, benefited and wisely guarded whenever the affairs of the state were in control of Republicans; and the very reverse of all this has as uniformly been true whenever "the opposition" was in control.

RIVAL NOOMERS.

Chairman Griffin's carefully graded progress up to the first utterance in the convention of the word "Foraker" was somewhat spoiled by the unexpected tactics of Judge King in the McKinley applause incident. When the syllables "Foraker" were pronounced bedlam seemed to have broken loose, the volume of noise decidedly surpassing anything that had been heard previously. When McKinley's name was spoken later by the chairman, the governor's friends shouted till they had nearly broken their lungs and excitement between the rival shouters would have been amusing were it not so intensely earnest.

The reading of the roster of members of the various committees chosen by the district convention helped to calm matters. But the delegates evidently above all things wanted to "holler" wholly unchecked, and when Dougherty, of Fayette, moved to adjourn till to-morrow so that all could attend the base ball game, where everybody could applaud, the eyes rolled up a mighty twinkling and the hall was deserted in a twinkling.

A FORAKER MOVE.

The Forakerites made a peculiar move in the meeting to-night of the committee on permanent organization. The ex-governor in a certain sense boycotted the gathering, not one Forakerite coming forward to take a hand in the proceedings. The result was perhaps not materially different from what would have happened in any event. The committee decided to report the name of Governor McKinley for permanent chairman of the convention, John R. Mallory, clerk of the Ohio house of representatives for permanent secretary and A. C. Kain for sergeant-at-arms.

The platform committee was said to have practically agreed upon a platform endorsing Harrison's national administration and McKinley's course as governor, besides eulogizing the McKinley bill, and inserting a separate wool plank, as well as one condemning the action of Congress regarding cotton ties. Referring to the silver question, an honest dollar is demanded, honest elections south and north called for, another feature being a conservative pension plank. The elaboration of the planks was left to a sub-committee. Direct instructions for Harrison were understood to have been omitted in deference to McKinley's contingent candidacy, and also because some of Foraker's lieutenants might, it was feared, endeavor to defeat them.

The action to-night of the committee on rules and order of business may prove a firebrand to-morrow. The committee decided to report in favor of postponing the nomination of the delegates-at-large until after the state ticket is completed.

Shortly before midnight matters as to the delegates at large reached a climax and all talk of compromise was thrown to the winds. The two factions could not agree on a slate.

MAINE REPUBLICANS

Adopting Resolutions Endorsing the Administration.

BANGOR, ME., April 27.--The Republican state convention to-day adopted a platform of which the following is a synopsis:

They pledge anew their faith in the great principles to which the party is committed, the protection of American labor, joined with it as ally and hand maiden, reciprocity, a sound currency for the people, the political rights of all citizens, the purity of the ballot, and a wise and prudent administration of the general government; are glad to here express their continued loyalty and devotion to that great statesman and leader, the secretary of state, Hon. James G. Blaine. They congratulate the country and Republican party on the vindication by the first court in the land of the principles of the majority, so well enunciated and so ably and courageously maintained by Maine's honored speaker of the last house of representatives, Hon. Thomas B. Reed.

They recognize the success of the present administration, its wise conduct of affairs in all the departments at home and its marked triumphs in the diplomatic complications which have arisen between the United States and other nations, the record of which establishes their confidence in President Harrison, and they believe that best interests of the party and of the country will be answered by his renomination and re-election.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS

Enthusiastically Endorse the President, Delegates Elected.

KRAVNEY, NEB., April 27.--The Republican state convention is in session here to-day. United States Marshal Slaughter was made temporary and permanent chairman. Resolutions instructing the delegates to the national convention to vote for the renomination of Benjamin Harrison were passed amid much enthusiastic cheering. Edward Roswater, editor of the Omaha Bee, has been endorsed by an almost unanimous vote of the convention as committeeman from Nebraska. Amos A. Cobb, J. L. Webster and L. D. Richard were elected delegates-at-large. The gentlemen selected each renewed in short speeches their pledges to support Benjamin Harrison.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS

Delegates to Minneapolis--President Harrison Endorsed.

CONCORD, N. H., April 27.--It was nearly noon when Chairman Churchill, of the state committee, called the Republican state convention to order. The officers of the convention selected last night by the state committee were elected by the convention. Hon. Hiram D. Upton, the permanent chairman, then addressed the convention.

The following delegates at large were chosen by acclamation: Frank Churchill, of Lebanon; Benjamin A. Kimball,

of Concord; Henry B. Quimby, of Lakeport, and Charles T. Means, of Manchester.

Mr. Putney, of Manchester, for the committee on resolutions, reported the platform, which was adopted.

The platform heartily endorses the administration of President Harrison; approves of the bold and well directed and successful efforts of the Republican majority of the house of representatives in the Fifty-first Congress in upholding the pledges in which they secured control of the presidency and that Congress in 1888; condemns the action of the present Democratic majority of the house for its incapacity handling national affairs; stands boldly out in support of the McKinley bill; favors honest currency, liberal pensions to soldiers and sailors; free ballot and honest count; the completion of a powerful navy and adequate coast and harbor defense; substantial support of merchant marine and liberal appropriations for internal improvements.

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS

Endorse the Administration and Declare for Protection.

TRENTON, N. J., April 27.--The Republican state convention met at noon in Taylor's Opera House. The platform adopted endorses the administration of President Harrison; declares abiding faith in the McKinley bill; stands uncompromisingly opposed to any and all attempts to debase the national currency; supports President Harrison and the Republican party in firm and unyielding opposition to free silver coinage. The platform concludes with a scathing denunciation of Democratic misgovernment in New Jersey.

John A. Blair, of Hudson, was elected temporary chairman of the convention. He made a lengthy speech, reviewing the national issues and the political history of the state. The usual committees were then appointed and the convention took a recess for lunch.

When the convention reconvened the temporary officers were made permanent. The delegates at large to the national convention were then chosen. Congressman Buchanan, chairman of the committee on resolutions then read the resolutions and they were adopted.

The reference to President Harrison was much applauded. Some opposition was made to the resolutions because they did not make reference to James G. Blaine but the convention was not in a humor for discord and the signs fell flat.

COLORADO REPUBLICANS

Enthusiastic But Elect an Anti-Harrison Delegation to Minneapolis on the Silver Issue.

DENVER, COL., April 27.--The six hundred delegates to the Republican state convention was called to order by the chairman of the state central committee shortly after 11 o'clock and without any opposition Charles Johnson, of Pueblo, was chosen permanent chairman. The convention, by acclamation, named Senators Edward B. Wolcott and Henry M. Teller and Congressman Townsend as three of the delegates.

At the mention of these names the delegates seemed to go wild. They jumped on benches, threw hats and canes in the air and for several minutes cheered until utterly exhausted. When quiet was restored the nominations were seconded by every delegate to the convention and the gentlemen declared the unanimous choice of the convention. This means that in all probability Mr. Harrison will not receive the vote of the Colorado delegation at Minneapolis. Hon. J. L. Brush was nominated as the fourth delegate.

Immediately on the reassembling of the convention the committee on resolutions reported, the important plank, being a resolution with reference to silver:

WHEREAS, We believe the question of free coinage of silver is the principal issue now before the American people and steps should be immediately taken for its full restoration as a money metal, now, therefore, the Republican party of Colorado, in convention assembled, hereby demands the enactment by Congress of a law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver on an equal basis with gold.

The resolutions heartily commend the matchless ability and wise statesmanship displayed by the Hon. James G. Blaine, and instruct the delegates to the national convention at Minneapolis to oppose by every honorable means the nomination of any man for the office of president or vice president of the United States who is not known to be heartily in favor of the enactment of a law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The mention of Secretary Blaine's name brought forth prolonged cheers. The convention almost unanimously refused to endorse Harrison.

MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

The State Convention Meets at Jefferson City.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 27.--The state Republican convention, which met in Representative Hall, capitol building, to-day, was called to order by Chauncey I. Filley, chairman of the state central committee, shortly after 11 o'clock. Judge T. A. Botsford, of Kansas City, was chosen temporary chairman.

The usual business committees were then appointed and the convention took a recess till noon.

New York Republicans.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 27.--The leaders of the Republican party in this state are now here and the details for organization of the state convention to-morrow are nearly completed. In all likelihood ex-Minister to France Whitelaw Reid will be chosen permanent chairman of the convention. The state delegation to Minneapolis will not go there instructed for any man as presidential candidate. Whitelaw Reid and Chauncey Depew arrived this evening and most of the well known Republican captains from all parts of the state.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

The Fight Between the Cleveland and Palmer Men Waxed Warm.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 27.--One of the largest Democratic conventions in the history of the state convened in this city to-day. For forty-eight hours the city has been crowded with delegates and politicians. The great interest of the recent arrivals centered in the presidential contest. The morning papers

published the telegram from Senator Palmer, expressing his desire to leave the whole question to the delegates of the convention and indicating that he would not be displeased to receive the positive endorsement and instructions of all the Illinois Democracy. This message from the senator had a somewhat demoralizing effect on the gentlemen who had been insisting that he was opposed to instructions, but it inspired his friends with an enthusiasm that increased with each passing hour.

The result of all this was that when the convention met, it found the Palmer men aggressive and confident and the Cleveland forces slightly discouraged, but resolved to make a vigorous fight against instructions for the Illinois candidate. The night had worked but little change in the gubernatorial situation. Altgeld was still so manifestly in the lead that his opponents were beginning to concede his nomination. Immediately after the meeting of the various congressional delegations and the selection of committeemen, the committee on resolutions met and began the preparation of the platform.

Long before the hour of 2 the hall of house of representatives was crowded to suffocation. Promptly at 2, Hon. D. P. Phelps, chairman of the state central committee, called the convention to order and introduced Congressman J. R. Williams, of Carmi, as the temporary chairman of the convention.

The announcement was made of the state committeemen, presidential electors and district delegates to the national convention. The various convention committees were then appointed, and quickly following the announcement of the committees, the Palmer men gained the first victory of the day by the adoption of a motion to refer all resolutions to the committee on resolutions without debate, thus preventing the reading of any extravagant Cleveland resolutions in the convention.

A prolonged squabble then followed over a temporary adjournment, the Altgeld forces fighting for a one day's session and those opposing for a two day's session. The Altgeld resolution finally carried and the convention adjourned to reassemble at 4:30 in the afternoon. When the convention reassembled, after a prolonged and heated debate, the convention decided to proceed with the nomination of a state ticket.

Senator A. J. O'Connor, of LaSalle, placed in nomination for governor John J. Altgeld. Gen. John C. Black was then put in nomination. Altgeld was declared the candidate for governor on the first ballot.

David Goro, of Macoupin county, was nominated for auditor of state; Joseph B. Gill, of Jackson county, for lieutenant governor, and W. H. Heinerson, of Morgan county, for secretary of state. John C. Black, of Danville, and Andrew J. Hunter, of Paris, were also nominated for congressmen-at-large by acclamation.

The platform adopted reaffirms devotion to Democratic principles and recognizes the tariff as a tax which the Republican party has sought to fasten upon the people, and instructs the delegates to vote as a unit on all questions in accordance with a vote of the majority.

A GREAT FIRE

In Philadelphia--The Central Theatre and "Times" Newspaper Office Burned--Loss a Million Dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 27.--The most sensational fire that has visited this city in years broke out to-night on the stage of the Grand Central theatre, and before it was gotten under control, nearly a million dollars worth of property had been destroyed, including the massive eight story annex building occupied by the Times newspaper.

There was a panic in the theatre and nearly fifty persons, mostly occupants of the galleries, were hurt, none, however, seriously. The Central Theatre is located on Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth, in the most thickly settled portion of the city, being surrounded by hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, newspaper offices and business houses. Immediately in the rear of the theatre was the Times building, which faced on Sanson street.

The theatre was usually devoted to variety performances, but this week a spectacular production "The Devil's Auction" was on the stage. Just before 8 o'clock, while the stage hands were lowering from the flies a portion of the setting for the first scene, it became entangled in the border lights. In an instant the flimsy canvas was a mass of flames.

The female choristers and ballet dancers stood in the wings and about the stage in scanty attire, waiting for the performance.

They were thrown into a panic and rushed about scarcely knowing which way to turn to avoid the quickly spreading flames. All were, it is believed, gotten safely out, though there is a report that three ballet girls are missing.

Everybody was outside of the burning structure within two minutes from the time the fire started.

Excitement prevailed on the streets. Ballet girls in gauze tights rushed bareheaded around, almost all of them in a hysterical condition.

The wind was blowing in a direction to carry the flames to the Times building and in a few minutes that building was ablaze and was destroyed.

In the cellar were the new presses of the Times the pride of the owner Frank McLaughlin. These are ruined beyond repair.

New Railroad Chartered.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

COLUMBUS, O., April 27.--The Ohio Short Line Railroad Company, capitalized for the present at \$100,000, was incorporated to-day. The proposed line will be from Steubenville to Bellaire and Toledo, through Jefferson or Belmont, Harrison, Tawaras, Holmes, Wayne, Ashland, Huron, Seneca, Sandusky, Wood, Lucas, Fulton and Williams counties. The incorporators are S. C. Mabry, J. B. Milliken, A. P. Crane, W. H. A. Read and W. R. Hoge.

Steamship News.

New York, April 27.--Arrived--steamer Veendam, Rotterdam; Havell, Bremen; City of Paris, Liverpool; Tower Hill, London.

Genoa, April 27.--Arrived--steamer Galda, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, fair, except showers on the lakes, colder Friday morning, south gales becoming west.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m.	51	3 p. m.	81
9 a. m.	50	7 p. m.	77
11 a. m.	53		

Weather--Fair.

THE GREATEST SOLDIER

Of Modern Times Lives in the Hearts of His Countrymen.

WITH VERY SIMPLE CEREMONIES,

Which Accord With the Life of the Hero of the Nineteenth Century,

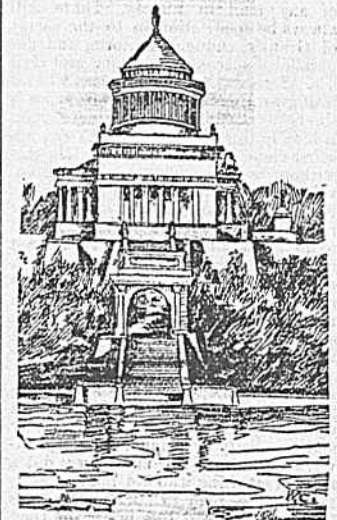
THE MAUSOLEUM CORNER STONE

Is Laid in Riverside Park, and Soon the Great Sepulchral Monument to Perpetuate the Memory of Grant Will be Erected--President Harrison Performs the Ceremony--Hon. Chauncey M. Depew's Eloquent Oration--A Magnificent Tribute to the Character of the Great Hero--Secretary of War Elkins the Principal Orator at the Birthday Banquet at Delmonico's--A Splendid Eulogy of Grant--The Only Living Generals Who Were Associated With Him Participate.

New York, April 27.--The first stone of the great mausoleum which is to perpetuate the memory of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was laid in Riverside Park at 2 o'clock this afternoon. President Harrison in the presence of his cabinet and thousands of citizens, laid the granite block upon which is to be builded a tomb worthy of the nation and the nation's hero. The ceremonies were impressive and the weather favored them. Long before the hour set for the ceremonial the park presented an animated appearance.

President Harrison arrived at 1:30. He entered the park and when the crowd beheld the coach the chief magistrate of the nation was given an ovation.

The President was accompanied by several members of his cabinet, and



VIEW OF MAUSOLEUM FROM THE RIVER.

they all witnessed the ceremony except Secretary Blaine. Mr. Blaine's ill health was the reason assigned for his absence. The state department was, however, represented.

The whole ceremony was civil from every point of view. Notable among those who gathered around the bier of the hero of Appomattox were Generals Howard, Schofield, and Dodge, the quartette composing the only living generals who were associated with Grant in the great civil struggle.

Around the space where the monument will be reared was arranged an improvised platform. On this were clustered the President, Mrs. Grant and family and the 2,487 committeemen through whose efforts the fund was raised.

It was just a few minutes before 2 o'clock when the United States Marine band made the air resound with the national air "Hail to the Chief." After the strains had died in the distance, Rev. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, offered up a prayer.

Gen. Horace Porter, president of the Grant Monument Association, then, in a brief speech, reviewed the work done by the association and expressed the determination to complete the raising of the sum required to erect the monument by next Decoration Day, the 30th of May.

When he concluded the corner-stone was swung into place and President Harrison placed the first cement upon it with a trowel of gold.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:--My assignment in connection with these exercises have to do with mechanics rather than with oratory. The pleasing duty of bringing to your memory to-day those brilliant public services and those personal and manly virtues which have placed the name of Ulysses S. Grant so high upon the scroll of fame and settled the life of a man so deeply in all patriotic hearts, that has devolved upon another who never fails to do credit to himself or give pleasure to his favored hearers. [Cheers.]

No orator, however gifted, can ever praise General Grant. [Cheers.] The most impressive and costly memorial that the architect can plan or wealth can execute is justified when the name of Grant is inscribed upon it. [Cheers.] This stone, which has now been laid, accompanied by this magnificent expression of public interest, is only the top stone of a foundation. It speaks to us of a structure imposing and graceful in its completeness, which shall rise with check or tardiness, till the capstone is set amid the plaudits of the liberal and patriotic citizens of this great city.

Thus his fame grows from Belmont to Appomattox, in whose honor this dome is builded. I am glad to see here what seemed to me to be the double assurance that the work so nobly planned will be speedily consummated. Your distinguished citizen, who has assumed, as a labor of love, the burden of conducting this great enterprise, learned of his beloved chief to exclude the word failure from his vocabulary. [Loud

cheers, during which the President resumed his seat.]

Chauncey M. Depew then delivered the oration of the day, as follows:

MR. DEPEW'S ORATION.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:--The predominant sentiment of General Grant was his family and his home. As son, husband and father, his care and devotion was constant and beautiful. While visiting the capitals of the Old World, he had seen the stately mausoleums of their great soldiers, or statesmen resting in the gloom of cathedral crypts, or the solitude of public places, far from the simpler graves of their kindred. Under St. Paul's he saw the massive tomb which encloses the remains of the Iron Duke. He was impressed by the grandeur of the Temple of the Invalides, the superb monument which France erected with such pride and tenderness over the resting-place of Napoleon. The perpetual ceremonial, the inhuman coldness, of these splendid tributes chilled and repelled him. He had shrunk all his life from display, and he desired to escape it after death. To lie in the churchyard where slept his father and mother would have been more in accord with his mind. But he appreciated that his countrymen had a claim upon his memory and the lessons of his life and fame. He knew that where he was buried, there they would build a shrine for the study and inspiration of coming generations.

He selected New York because it was the metropolis of the continent and the capital of the country, but he made one condition. No spot must be chosen which did not permit his wife to be by his side at the resurrection. She had been the love of his youth, the companion and confidant of his maturer years. She had made the humble cottage at Galena, the camp, the white house, and the stately city residence, all equally his home. He would have no monument, however grand, which separated him from her during the unnumbered years of the hereafter. At Arlington, he would have lain among the soldiers who had followed and revered their great commander, but at Riverside he will await the last triumph with the partner of his life and the mother of his children.

OUR HEROES' RESTING PLACES.

A Westminster Abbey or a Pantheon is impossible with us. They are the indices of centralized power, and that is contrary to the spirit of our institutions. The memory of our heroes, our patriots, and our men of genius is one of the strongest of the bonds which hold together our union, and perpetuate our power. But the altars, upon which the fires of patriotism are ever burning, are north, south, east and west. Washington is at Mount Vernon, Lincoln at Springfield, Grant at New York, Sherman at St. Louis, and Jackson at the Hermitage. Jefferson is at Monticello, and Adams at Quincy. Irving rests among the scenes immortalized by his pen at Sleepy Hollow, and Longfellow amidst the inspirations of his muse at Cambridge. Every state cherishes the remains of its citizens, whose illustrious achievements are the glory of the country and the pride of their commonwealth, whose works and lives are living lessons of love and devotion to the flag and Constitution of the United States.

New York, in accepting this bequest of General Grant, has assumed a sacred trust. Upon no municipality and its citizens was ever devolved a more solemn duty. From the tenderest motives, he took from the national government the task which it would most loyally and lovingly have performed, and entrusted it to this great city. The whole country are enlisted in the army of reverence and sorrow, but he appointed New York the guard of honor. Let the monument which will rise upon this corner-stone be worthy of the magnitude of the metropolis and the grandeur of the subject. General Grant needs no stately shaft, or massive pile to perpetuate his memory. The republic is his monument, and its history during what must always be its most critical and interesting period will be the story of his deeds. But this memorial will continue for coming generations an object-lesson, teaching the inestimable value of the federal union and the limitless range of American opportunity.

GREATER THAN ALL.

The schools cannot create heroes. They train and discipline faculties which only opportunity can reveal whether they are the gifts of a great commander. We have learned confidently to rely upon the man appearing when the emergency demands him. But until then he stands in the rear ranks.

"Full many a gem of great rareness
The dark unathomed eyes of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

It is the paradox of preparation for the mastery of great events, that those who have been most conspicuously in control of the government, or the army, have rarely been equal to the demands of revolution or rebellion. Von Moltke is almost alone among eminent soldiers in having exhibited in youth the promise so gloriously fulfilled in his prime. Caesar was a dissipated dandy. Wellington was a dull boy. The only record of Napoleon at St. Cyr beyond the average was that he was "very healthy."

Grant preferred farming to the army, and entered West Point with reluctance. Standing near the middle of his class, he neither secured the attention of those above, nor aroused the envy of the cadets below in scholarship. Neither instructors nor fellow-students saw in the sergeant, reduced to the ranks, the germs of the first strategist of his time.

The intellect which tired of the routine of a soldier's life in times of peace, which could not be roused to the successful management of a farm or a surveyor's office, which indifferently comprehended the duties of a clerk or junior in a merchant's firm, was clarified by grave perils and expanded under great responsibilities. Grant at forty was an unknown and unimportant citizen in a western town, and at forty-two he was the hope of the army, and the hero of the popular imagination. Self-confidence is the attribute of great men and of fools. By it the first illustrate their ability and the others demonstrate their folly. The average mind needs and seeks both advice and assistance. Grant was the most independent of generals, and the result placed him in the front rank of the great captains of the world. He rarely held councils of war, and never adopted their conclusions. He sometimes acted directly against the unanimous judgments of the assemblage. General Sherman once remarked: "I lay awake